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INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NONE.

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# FEED THE BUNK

## Chicago Aldermen Travel at City's Expense to California to See Why California Fruit Costs So Much

### They Find Out All About It by Investigating the San Francisco Fire Department

A dispatch from San Francisco says that thirty-one Chicago Aldermen and other Chicago pay roll gentlemen arrived there Monday morning. The gentlemen were all happy and full of enthusiasm over their grand trip at the expense of Chicago taxpayers. None of them complained of hard times or shortage of money. They announced that although they had public money to spend they wanted to find out all about high rents and other things which do not bother them as much as they do other people. In order to get an idea of the cause of the high cost of living they put in several hours investigating the local market system, fire department, finance and various other factors of municipal concern, and left at night for Los Angeles.

Excessive prices of California fruits and vegetables in Chicago were declared by the visitors to be an important phase of their studies.

"If our investigations show," said Russell J. Poole, city food expert, "that present prices are not legitimate, it is my opinion that Chicago consumers will be asked largely to cut off consumption of the articles affected. We are here to ask the co-operative associations whether the grower and producer are really getting the high price paid for their food-stuffs, or whether these associations are using the co-operative feature to cloak their activities, which seem to amount to a restraint of trade. Increases have been particularly marked since the formation of the so-called co-operative associations on the Pacific coast, especially in California."

The principal work of a special committee to study the operation of public markets in California will be done in Los Angeles, where public markets have been operated on a larger scale than in this city, it was stated.

The delegation was met upon arrival at the ferry building by a special reception committee appointed by Mayor James Rolph and escorted to the Palace hotel.

After breakfast the visitors were taken on a sightseeing tour of San Francisco.

Arrived at Los Angeles, the aldermen commenced a detail investigation of the movie industry to ascertain the effect of food prices on the players' salaries.

## U. S. DISARM MEN HOLD FIRST MEET

Four Delegates Meet to Map Out Program for Coming Conference.

HARDING GIVES HIS VIEWS

President's Letter Outlining His Idea for "Reasonable Limitation" Made Public at the White House.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A month of careful preparation for the American government's part in the armament conference began with the first meeting here of the four delegates selected by President Harding to speak for the United States.

Diplomatic, military and naval data of a specific nature already had been compiled for the guidance of the delegations, but the real task of fitting the whole mass of information together and building upon it a constructive program remained to be done by the

delegates themselves in the long series of meetings that will precede the opening of the conference on November 11.

**Hughes Calls Meeting.**  
The first meeting was designed to do no more than scratch the surface of the problem ahead of the American representatives. It was called by Secretary Hughes, head of the delegation, to permit of a preliminary survey of the situation and of a general outline of the things to be done.

President Harding had communicated his ideas through Mr. Hughes, and memoranda were available covering various points of technical information, but personal interviews with the President and with military and naval experts were part of the delegation's plan during its period of preparation.

**Harding Gives Views.**  
Some hint of the President's hopes for the armament conference were given as the delegates were assembling, by publication of a letter the President had written in reply to a prayer that he work for "universal disarmament."

Absolute disarmament, Mr. Harding wrote, was "beyond hope of realization," and perhaps not very desirable, but "a reasonable limitation" of armament was a practical proposition, with some hope of accomplishment.

Similar sentiments have been expressed generally by military and naval authorities, whom have concerned themselves with preparation of the data that was before the meeting.

The letter in which President Harding outlined his idea for "reasonable limitation" was made public at the White House, as expressing the executive's attitude toward the views of all those who have written him to work for complete disarmament.

**Harding's Letter.**  
The letter was addressed to Miss Ella L. Freed, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was as follows:

"My dear Miss Freed:  
"Your letters, among others that come to me, suggest a widespread misapprehension as to the aims of the conference on limitation of armaments. In my letter of Oct. 5, I said to you:

"I think I ought to correct your impression about the expectation of universal disarmament. It is very erroneous to suggest that we contemplate going as far as that. If we can get a reasonable limitation we shall think that great things have been accomplished."

**Nations Encourage Idea.**

"On the other hand, a world with the horrors of recent experiences seared into its mind, and staggering under the load of debt and armaments, has generously justified our hope for a favorable attitude toward the practical effort, the sincere beginning, that we are attempting.  
"The fine spirit in which leading nations have received the invitation to meet and consider these things, is altogether encouraging. To undertake the impossible and fail, might leave our last state worse than our first. The attitude of the nations warrants confidence that we will not fail, but rather that substantial results will be accomplished, calculated to lessen the armament burden, and to reduce the danger of armed conflict. I feel that in such an effort, we are entitled to the support of all the people who would be glad—as I can assure you I would—to see still more accomplished if possible.

"Most sincerely yours,  
"WARREN G. HARDING."

The Fall Batters' Union may be interested enough to know that hearses and hospital ambulances may have their particular places and duties in modern life, but city officials believe they should assume responsibilities of helping in the support of the community.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Leon Hornstein sought information from Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of state, to aid the city in drafting an ordinance which will make these vehicles revenue producing.

In order to accomplish this, it becomes necessary to put the ambulance

and the hearse on a basis which will permit them to take their places with other power-driven vehicles. The city will have officially to indicate the ambulance and the hearse as motors for passenger-carrying purposes. At present they are classed as common trucks.

The city is informed the state al-

Governor Len Small is giving to the people of Illinois a fair, honest, progressive and dignified administration. The people generally are well satisfied with the choice they made at the polls when he was elected. Only persons with axes to grind are criticizing the administration for not doing things which would benefit them and no one else.

Mayor Thompson's great fight for a 5-cent street car fare has the people behind it. The millions who use the surface lines feel that they are paying far too much for the service they get especially when the fact that the surface lines are making a profit of nearly a million dollars a month out of the 8-cent fare dawns upon them.

A great many Democrats who are opposed to coalition with the Republicans on a county and judicial ticket have written us to that effect.

Democratic National leaders are going to meet in Chicago before November 11 to discuss the welfare of the party.

John E. Traeger, popular former sheriff and coroner, is a member of the Constitutional Convention which resumes its labors at Springfield in January. Mr. Traeger believes that the country delegates from down state will abandon their plan for discriminating against Chicago. If they do this Mr. Traeger has hopes that

# LEHMANN'S 47TH

## First and Greatest Department Store in the World Began Its Forty-seventh Year This Week

### Small Profits and Big Business a Motto That Pleases All Classes of People

(Written for the Chicago Eagle.)  
There is no store in the whole world more noted than The Fair, founded by E. J. Lehmann in Chicago in 1875. It was not only the world's first department store, but it has always set the highest standard for department stores all over the earth.

Steadily progressive it is a leader in

tunity to save even a few cents on each purchase for the home. Besides in 1875 when Mr. Lehmann established The Fair, the country was still in the grip of the financial panic of 1873. Any chance to buy cheaply was not to be overlooked.

His philosophy was simple: "Show the American housewife that she can save money by trading with you and you will win her patronage. And the more excitement and competition you can put into her shopping the better she'll like it."

This was about all that Mr. Lehmann saw when, in 1875, he opened up his little stock of jewelry, notions, crockery, hardware and kitchen utensils. Later he realized more and more that in the one word Volume lay the real secret of expansion. Volume in purchases would compel volume in sales. Volume meant smaller profits but more profits. So he went out after Volume. Right here was the real foundation of the Department Store—and history is clear and definite in giving to Mr. E. J. Lehmann uncontested credit for founding the first Department Store.

It grew and grew and grew, until as stated in the beginning of this article, it is now the greatest retail store in the whole world.

The Fair celebrated the 46th anniversary of its birth on last Monday, and for the occasion there was music furnished by a remarkable new automatic orchestra in which eighteen instruments on the ground floor are controlled by a "master keyboard." An all-day program was given and the store management announced that the feature would be made permanent if found popular.

**Moving Stairway System Opened.**  
Another incident of the anniversary was the opening of an escalator system which runs from basement to eleventh floor. Counts made showed that forty-five persons per minute used the moving stairways.

"Forty-six years of business, in which we never have lost a day," said O. W. Lehmann, secretary and treasurer of the company, "is our record. In 1891 the original building in which my father started business was torn down, and the State street half of our present building was erected. Business continued throughout the building and moving operations."

In 1896 the Dearborn street half of the present building was completed, nine stories high. In 1906 two additional floors were added.

**E. J. Lehmann Is President.**  
E. J. Lehmann is now president of the company. Both he and his brother went directly from their college work at Cornell University into the store founded by their father. G. W. Montgomery, general manager, has been with The Fair for thirty-eight years.

An area of 320 square miles is daily covered by the delivery system of the store, in which 150 automobiles and 125 horse-driven vehicles are employed.

## SENATOR KNOX IS TAKEN BY DEATH

Pennsylvania Statesman Drops Dead in His Home at Washington.

JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE

Stricken With Apoplexy as He Was Walking From the Library to the Dining Room for Dinner—Died Suddenly.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Phlander Chase Knox, United States senator from Pennsylvania, former attorney general and secretary of state and a dominant figure in the last four Re-

publican administrations, died suddenly in the library of his home here.

He was in his sixty-ninth year. A stroke of apoplexy as he was walking from the library to the dining room caused his death. He had spent a short time in the library prior to preparing for dinner with Mrs. Knox and his secretary, Warren F. Martin.

Senator Knox returned to the United States on Saturday aboard the Celtic after several weeks spent in England. Accompanied by Mrs. Knox he had a brief vacation, refraining studiously from political discussions and public appearance, although numerous invitations were extended by British leaders.

**Feels "Tired" at End of Voyage.**

On his arrival in New York Senator Knox had complained of feeling tired. In spite of that he insisted on coming to Washington for a day or two before going to his home at Valley Forge, Pa. He was in the senate on Tuesday and Wednesday. He told Mr. Martin he felt much better.

When Mrs. Knox came to call him to dinner the senator rose from his desk and started to follow her from the room. He had taken but a few steps when he collapsed suddenly and sank to the floor.

One of the first to reach the Knox home after the senator's death was his son, Philander C. Knox, Jr. His sons, Reed Knox of Valley Forge, Pa., and Hugh S. Knox, Stratford, Pa., and his daughter, Mrs. James R. Tindell of Valley Forge, were notified.

Senator Knox, long prominent in the nation as attorney general, secretary of state, senator from Pennsylvania, and as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1908, attained prominence in recent years for his steadfast opposition to the treaty of Versailles. He was author of the resolution declaring the state of war with Germany and Austria at an end. He also proposed a new world organization as a substitute for the League of Nations which he said "would preserve the Monroe Doctrine and save America from the results of European intrigue and aggression."

**Long a National Figure.**

Senator Knox's career in national affairs began with his appointment as attorney general by President McKinley in 1901, serving in that capacity also under President Roosevelt until 1904, when he was appointed United States senator from Pennsylvania. He was elected to the senate in 1905, and resigned in 1909 to become secretary of state in President Taft's cabinet.

As attorney general Mr. Knox started the country when he declared that the Northern Securities railway merger, protested against by the governors of six Northwestern states, was a violation of the law and advised a suit to smash it. The suit was brought and won.

It is said that when the battle was under way Wall street sent a powerful emissary, to whom the attorney general declared: "There is no stock ticker in the White House."

The Tribune roasted Mayor Thompson on a back page for not keeping the city offices wide open on Columbus Day—a legal holiday. In the same issue on the front page it violated the U. S. betting law by publishing the odds on a game between two New York club clubs.

Judge William R. Fetzer is always on the side of common sense and justice. A man was arrested by the police for having a flask of liquor in his hip pocket. Judge William Fetzer turned him loose. "Why fine a poor man from \$100 to \$1,000 for carrying a pint of liquor while saloons are selling it?" he said.

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SAMUEL A. ETTELSON.  
Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago.

ready has accomplished something along this line in its efforts to collect license revenue from the vehicles.

William H. Malone is a tower of strength to the State Administration. No man has a more honorable record in public life and his devotion to the people as Chairman of the State Board of Equalization will long be remembered.

Charles Netcher, vice-president of the Boston Store, is foremost in every movement for boosting Chicago. The family from which he sprang, as every one knows, has done much to build up the city and has added largely to its wealth, reputation and commercial importance.

The first State Convention of the Illinois League of Women Voters will be held in Chicago, Nov. 29 and 30.

The Convention will turn out something useful. Otherwise there is no hope of an instrument that the people will adopt.

No city in the world is so poorly numbered as Chicago. Ninety per cent of the houses have no numbers and sixty per cent of the streets have no signs at corners telling their names.

U. S. District Attorney Clyne is in Washington working for the appointment of more Federal judges in Chicago. There are too few now to clear up the business of the Courts.

Chief Deputy Sheriff H. C. W. Leubenhimer is carrying out his plan for policing the county roads outside of Chicago. If the county commissioners approve an appropriation of \$300,000 there will be 125 men placed on duty.

every one of its departments.

As a dry goods store it has no superior anywhere. So it is with the thousand other lines which it handles.

In combination the two ideas—Everything for Everybody under one roof and the odd penny bargain price—seemed to work a veritable miracle and make the currents of retail trade turn about and flow up stream. They put competition into retail buying and transformed family shopping into a high adventure.

The genius of Mr. Lehmann's idea lay in the fact that he recognized this trait of human nature and saw the extent to which it could be used to move trade to centralized shopping. He was himself a poor man and this circumstance put him in position to realize the problems of the people, the pressure upon the ordinary family to economize and the appeal to the struggling housewife, made by the oppor-

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